

CLASSIC RHETORIC

Ben Witherington III, *Paul Quest*, (Downers Grove, Illinois: InterVarsity Press, 1998), pp. 117-18

TYPES OF RHETORIC

FORENSIC RHETORIC

The rhetoric of attack and defense. Its focus was the past, since one was normally taken to court for something that had already been said or done.

DELIBERATIVE RHETORIC

The rhetoric of advice and consent. Its focus was the future, for an *ekklesia* would always be debating the appropriate policy for the future. This rhetoric concentrated on issues of advantage or harm.

EPIDEITIC RHETORIC

The rhetoric of praise or blame. Its focus was the present, for it sought simply to produce admiration or revulsion, mirth or anger, joy or sorrow in a crowd, moving them without prompting them to do more than appreciate and applaud. It was often for pure entertainment.

CLASSIC RHETORICAL ARGUMENT

Exordium:

The beginning of the speech, meant to make the audience well disposed and open to what followed

Narratio:

Explaining the nature of the disputed matter, or the facts that needed to be taken into account as the basis of the argument

Proposito:

Where the essential proposition of the speaker and perhaps of the opponent were laid out

Probatio:

The essential arguments of the speech

Refutatio:

Often included in the probatio, where the opponent's arguments were dismantled, disapproved, or at least disparaged

Peroratio:

Recapitulating the main points of the probatio and making the final emotional appeal to the audience